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The Iowa Ornithologists' Union was organized at Ames, Iowa, February 28, 1923, for the study and protection of native birds and to promote fraternal relations among Iowa bird students.

The central design of the Union's official seal is the Eastern Goldfinch, designated State Bird of Iowa in 1933.

Publications of the Union: Mimeographed letters, 1923-1928; 'The Bulletin,' 1929-1930; 'Iowa Bird Life,' beginning 1931.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICE  
WINTHROP, IOWA

## NOTES ON BOB-WHITE FALL AND WINTER MORTALITY\*

By R. E. MANGOLD

Iowa Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit  
Iowa State College  
AMES, IOWA

Since 1935 the Iowa Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit has conducted investigations on various phases of the life-history and management of the Eastern Bob-white, *Colinus v. virginianus* L., on the Decatur County Quail Research Area in south-central Iowa. Fall and spring Quail population estimates from 1935 to 1944 have revealed losses varying from an estimated winter mortality of 6 percent to a fall and winter loss of 88 percent (Sanders, 1943). Some causes for fall and winter losses of Bob-whites are hunting pressure, exposure, starvation, predation, and movement. As hunting pressure has often been considered the primary cause for large decreases in fall Quail populations, emphasis was placed on the evaluation of this factor in the fall and winter study of mortality during 1949-50.

### TECHNIQUES OF RESEARCH

The 7,713-acre Decatur County Quail Research Area contains parts of High Point and Woodland townships in Decatur County and parts of Clay and Jefferson townships in Wayne County. Because of the large size of the entire research area, only the northern 4,739 acres were investigated intensively. Residence was established with a farmer on the north edge of the area on September 26, 1949, and was maintained until March 15, 1950. The investigator was on the area daily during this period, except between December 20 and 28.

The time afield in September and October was used to become acquainted with the residents of the area and to census the Bob-whites. During the Quail hunting season, November 1 to December 15, emphasis was placed on contacting hunters. Weekends and Armistice Day were used exclusively for hunter contact, and some of the time through the week days, when there was no apparent hunting activity, was spent maintaining contact with the Bob-white coveys. After the hunting season closed on December 15, an early winter census was initiated and was completed on January 19. After that contact was maintained with each covey until March 15, when the field investigations were terminated.

Census methods included listening for dawn whistling of the birds while still on the roost, as explained by Stoddard in a letter to Errington and Hamerstrom (1936), investigating farmers' reports of coveys seen, and searching the entire area afoot with the aid of a bird dog. When "sign"—roosting sites, dusting areas, droppings, feathers or tracks—was found, the location was marked on a map as an aid in establishing limits of covey ranges. If these locations did not correlate with known coveys, a search was made for a new covey. When a covey was flushed, a count was made. If the count was satisfactory, the covey was left undisturbed; but if the enumeration was believed to be inaccurate, the covey was recounted within a day or two. During January and February snow provided an excellent medium to locate coveys and to check covey size by track counts.

During the Bob-white hunting season, an attempt was made to obtain information on all quail hunters on the area. To this end, the roads were patrolled daily by car and when hunters were observed or heard shooting, they

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were contacted. Farmers were questioned about hunters, but this method did not reveal any additional information. Data obtained by these methods included number of parties on the area, number of hunters in each party, number of coveys located, number of birds harvested, and number of birds crippled and lost.

#### RESULTS

By October 31, 18 coveys had been located on the area. Three other coveys were located, one each on November 3, 16, and 24, for a total of 21 coveys containing about 305 Bob-whites (Table I). Contact was maintained at two to three-week intervals with the known coveys, and the area was searched periodically to discover any influx of birds onto the area.

The early winter census, completed on January 19, indicated a Bob-white population of about 200 birds in 18 coveys. No coveys entered the area in the fall, but two coveys, totaling 30 Bob-whites, left the area.

Between January 19 and March 15, two coveys, totaling 27 Bob-whites, entered the area, one covey of 13 Quail left the area, and two small coveys united. As of March 15, when the spring census was completed, there were about 202 Quail in 18 coveys.

Losses were separated into three categories: hunting, egress (movement off the area), and undetermined, such as predation, accidents, disease, etc. No extensive losses due to severe winter weather occurred. Gains consisted of influx of coveys onto the area.

During the Quail hunting season, 13 parties containing 34 hunters were contacted. These hunters harvested 12 and lost 2 Bob-whites for a total of 14 birds, about 4.6 percent of the fall population of 305 birds. These 14 Quail were taken from only 3 of the 21 coveys on the area. Moorman and Hendrickson (1941) found that 20 known hunting parties harvested less than 4



BOB-WHITES HIDING IN OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE. Photographed by Jim Sherman. Reprinted from "Iowa Conservationist."

percent of the fall population on the 7,713-acre area during the 31-day open season in 1940.

Egress of 3 coveys, totaling 43 Bob-whites (14.1 percent of the fall population), occurred; one covey in mid-November, one in December, and one in mid-February. One covey moved from a pasture containing no corn to a cornfield edged by a wooded gully. The other two coveys left heavily grazed cornfields for cornfields that were ungrazed or moderately grazed.

Undetermined losses between October 31, 1949, and March 15, 1950, totaled 73 Bob-whites, 23.9 percent of the fall population (Table I). Sixty-one of these losses occurred before January 19, when the early winter census was completed, and the other 12 were lost between January 20 and March 15.

Illustrative of various losses that occurred were those from coveys 3, 14, and 22 (Table I). Covey number 3, containing 16 Quail on October 31, was located in an open pasture about 400 yards east of a cornfield. The covey gradually moved eastward along a gully and was found in January along a drainage ditch some 500 yards away. Four birds were lost between November 1 and 25, one was lost between November 26 and December 9, and one between December 10 and 23. The covey moved southward about 500 yards after the middle of January and lost one bird between January 21 and March 3 for a total fall and winter loss of 7 Quail (43.8 percent).

Covey number 14, containing 11 Quail, was located on a hillside pasture that was heavily grazed in October and November. There were no cornfields within one-half mile of the covey. Contact with this covey was lost early in December. While the entire covey was considered undetermined loss, it was strongly suspected that covey number 23, located in January, contained the remnants of covey number 14.

The largest covey, number 22, contained 26 Bob-whites on November 16. It lost 8 birds between December 20 and 28. One more bird was lost between March 4 and 10 so that 17 survived.

TABLE I. GAINS AND LOSSES SUSTAINED BY 23 BOB-WHITE COVEYS ON THE DECATUR COUNTY QUAIL RESEARCH AREA, SEPTEMBER 24, 1949, TO MARCH, 15, 1950

Covey number	October 31, 1949, census	Losses			January 19, 1950, census	Gains	Losses		March 15, 1950, census	Percent-age of loss
		Legal hunting	Scarc	Undetermined			Influx	Scarc		
1	17	5			12				12	29.4
2	15				15				14	6.7
3	16			6	10				9	43.8
4	16	3		4	9				9	43.8
5	8			1	7					
6	14			1	13				1	13.7
7	12			1	11				10	16.7
8	20				20				2	10.0
9	8			1	7				5	37.5
10	14			3	11				2	35.7
11	a18		18							100.0
12	13			6	7				7	46.1
13	11			1	10				10	9.1
14	11			11						100.0
15	12			5	7				6	50.0
16	14			4	10				10	28.6
17						10			10	0.0
18	10		12							100.0
19	10			3	7				7	30.0
20	b23	6		4	13				13	43.5
21	15			2	13			13		100.0
22	c26			d8	18				1	34.6
23						17			17	0.0
TOTAL	305	14	30	61	200	27	13	12	202	33.8

a Exact count on November 24.

b Located November 3.

c Located November 16

d Poaching suspected.



## BOB-WHITES

An adult bird is seen in the left photograph, taken by Jim Sherman. The other picture shows Bob-white chicks, newly hatched, sitting quietly in the hand. Reprinted from "Iowa Conservationist."

Gains by influx of birds occurred late in January or early in February, when two new coveys, totaling 27 Bob-whites, were located.

## SUMMARY

1. The fall and winter losses of Bob-whites were investigated on the 4,739 acre north area of the Decatur County Quail Research Area.
2. The October 31, 1949, population was about 305 Quail, a bird per 15.5 acres.
3. Hunting during a 45-day open season accounted for 14 Bob-whites or 4.6 percent of the fall population.
4. The January 19, 1950, population was about 200 Quail. The loss of 105 birds from the October 31 population was accounted for by hunting, 14 (13.3 percent); egress from the area, 30 (28.6 percent); and undetermined causes, 61 (58.1 percent).
5. The March 15, 1950, population was about 202 Quail. The apparent gain of two birds was explained by an influx of 27 birds, an egress of 13 birds, and a loss by undetermined causes of 12 Quail.
6. The 1949-50 fall and winter loss was 33.8 percent of the October 31, 1949, population.

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## THE BREEDING BIRDS OF CREDIT ISLAND

By JAMES HODGES  
DAVENPORT, IOWA

The writer hopes to make a study of the fauna and flora of the hundreds of islands located in the Mississippi River between the Iowa and Illinois shore line. The present report deals only with the breeding birds of one small island in this group.



I. CAVITY NESTING HABITAT

island for credit on the supplies that they would need during the year. During the years that followed the island changed hands many times, until it was purchased by the park board of the city of Davenport. The recreational facilities were developed to some extent, but a large portion of the island was left

Credit Island contains 400 acres located in the Mississippi River and connected to Davenport, Iowa, by a causeway. It is a city park maintained by the city of Davenport. The area has a golf course, play ground, baseball diamonds, lagoon for fishing, plus spacious picnic grounds. These, however, are confined to the upper portion of the island; the lower end of the island is covered with virgin and second-growth timber. The area also abounds in underbrush and a heavy growth of weeds.

The island was named during the days when Indians roamed the land. During the spring the Indians would bring their season's catch of furs to the island for credit on the supplies that they would need during the year. During the years that followed the island changed hands many times, until it was purchased by the park board of the city of Davenport. The recreational facilities were developed to some extent, but a large portion of the island was left undisturbed. Recently rather extensive cuttings into the virgin and second-growth timber have been made, and a large amount of the undergrowth has been cleared away. This will have an influence on the bird population for years to come.

The accompanying table lists the birds which nested on Credit Island during the years 1949 and 1950. These two years represent an average breeding population. During 1950, 12 houses were erected on various parts of the island for Bluebirds and eight for Wood Ducks. Aside from these two types of structures no other attempt has been made to provide the birds with man-made nesting sites.

### CAVITY NESTING

It is among the cavity-nesting species that the greatest competition for nesting sites is found. The island contains many dead trees, but high winds and other factors of weather destroy a certain number of nesting sites every year.



II WARBLING VIREO AND REDSTART  
NESTING HABITAT

A typical locality for such nesting sites is shown in photograph I. A total of 16 species use natural cavities for nesting sites. The larger woodpeckers (Flicker, Red-headed and Red-bellied) and the Crested Flycatcher seem to have little difficulty in securing nesting sites. The smaller birds have difficulty in finding enough cavities. It will be noted that the House Wren is the most common cavity-nesting species. Of the 12 Bluebird houses that were erected, all were occupied by House Wrens except one. It is known that this species plays havoc with the other nesting species by entering their nests and destroying their eggs.

### TREE NESTING

The majority of the island's bird population is composed of the tree-nesting species. The Warbling Vireo and Redstart are the two predominant species in this group. These two seem to be concentrated in one portion of the island (photograph II) while the remainder of the tree nesters are found in areas such as pictured in photograph III. Some of these nesting trees have been destroyed by the park board, but as yet, I am unable to determine how this will affect bird life.



III. TREE NESTING HABITAT

### List of the Birds Breeding on Credit Island, 1949 and 1950:

GROUND NESTING		1949	1950		
Spotted Sandpiper	4	0	Red-shouldered Hawk	1	1
Killdeer	2	0	Wood Pewee	10	12
Northern Yellow-throat	0	1	Alder Flycatcher	0	1
Oven-bird	1	0	Warbling Vireo	31	44
Song Sparrow	22	32	Red-eyed Vireo	13	10
Red-eyed Towhee	0	1	Yellow-throated Vireo	1	2
CAVITY NESTING			Redstart	40	93
Tufted Titmouse	3	3	Yellow Warbler	7	1
Flicker	3	3	Baltimore Oriole	14	3
Red-headed Woodpecker	5	6	Red-winged Blackbird	14	5
Downy Woodpecker	12	9	Catbird	5	13
Hairy Woodpecker	0	1	Black-billed Cuckoo	4	1
Red-bellied Woodpecker	0	2	Goldfinch	5	0
White-breasted Nuthatch	1	5	Cedar Waxwing	8	0
English Sparrow	7	0	Indigo Bunting	6	4
Tree Swallow	1	0	Blue Jay	7	1
Prothonotary Warbler	3	6	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	2	4
Crested Flycatcher	11	12	Brown Thrasher	1	1
Blk.-capped Chickadee	8	3	Wood Thrush	3	1
Starling	9	9	Mourning Dove	5	1
Bewick's Wren	1	1	Chipping Sparrow	2	1
House Wren	46	52	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	2	3
Bluebird	2	1	Robin	18	22
TREE NESTING			Cardinal	9	12
Crow	2	1	Species	43	41
Barred Owl	1	1	Nesting pairs	350	384

## THE FALL MEETING AT NEWTON

By MRS. GEORGE CROSSLEY

Secy.-Treas., Iowa Ornithologists' Union  
FARLEY, IOWA

Iowa Ornithologists' Union members and friends met Sunday, September 16, for the fifth informal get-together at Maytag Park, Newton. Mr. and Mrs. John Paul Moore were hosts and made all the arrangements for the meeting.

It was a beautiful fall day. In a lovely setting among the trees of the park tables were arranged and decorated with strips of blue and white crepe paper and fall asters. An unusually fine pot-luck dinner was the result of the cooperative efforts of the members, most of whom were assembled by noon. Cold drink, coffee, ice cream and cake were furnished by our hosts.

After the dinner President Albert C. Berkowitz asked the group to remain for a short business meeting. Members were introduced. Appreciation and thanks were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Moore for the invitation and their gracious hospitality. The first item of business presented by Mr. Berkowitz was a statement concerning the low financial status of the Union due to continually rising costs without a corresponding increase in income. A motion was made by Mr. Palas and seconded by Miss Serbousek that the minimum dues of the Union be raised to \$2.00 per year (other dues remaining the same), this motion subject to ratification at the annual meeting in 1952. The motion carried unanimously.

There was discussion on the project of revising the present check-list. It was moved by Dr. Ennis, seconded by Mr. Stempel, that the president accept volunteers, and that the old committee, with additional appointees, continue working on this project. Motion carried. In order that the Union benefit financially from firms and individuals who may will money or property to our organization, Charles Ayres suggested (and offered his services) that we be incorporated in the state as a non-profit organization. In our present status we could not legally claim such financial support. Mr. Berkowitz appointed Attys. Ayres and Palas to draw up such articles of incorporation and present them at our next convention.

The effect of DDT and 2,4-D spraying on our wild life was discussed. Mr. Kozicky was named as the source of information on this subject with a report to be made by him later. Dr. Ennis stated the need of more data on the fluctuating bird population, and pointed out that each bird observer could contribute information to such a study. Our group discussions were highlighted by the remarks of Hans Wonsild from Denmark, a student at Ames, who told about the great number of bird clubs, the actively interested members, and current projects and problems in his country.

Mr. Ayres gave us a short account of watching the migration of birds across the face of the moon through his telescope at Ottumwa. Iowa is ideal for this study since, according to a study made by Geo. H. Lowery, Jr., of Louisiana State University, Ottumwa has the second largest seasonal density of all stations on the North American Continent, and first in the United States. Tampico, Mexico, ranks first in seasonal density. Mr. Ayres stated that the peak of migration falls between 10:30 p.m. and 12:30 a.m. We hope to have a report from Mr. Ayres at a later date, in which he will give us a detailed account of "watching the migration of birds across the face of the moon." A male Ruby-throated Hummingbird which Mr. Ayres had with him in a small cage created a great deal of interest and was the subject for many photographs. The bird had struck a window in Ottumwa and was stunned temporarily. Careful attention and hand-feeding restored it to health. It



died suddenly on the trip home from Newton, perhaps after having too much excitement during the day.

The meeting adjourned about 4 p.m. A number of bird enthusiasts, led by Mr. Moore, went on a 2-hour bird hike to Kellogg's Sloughs, and the others went on their homeward way.

**Attendance Register.**—AMES, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Johnson, Hans Wonsild; BOONE, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Jones, Barabara, Charles and Loren Jones; CEDAR FALLS, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Dix, Mrs. Eugene Smith, Mrs. F. M. Stevens; CEDAR RAPIDS, Lavina Dragoo, Lillian Serbousek, Myra Willis; CHARITON, Bob Elgin; DAVENPORT, Rev. Thos. Feeney, Norwood Hazard, C. C. Hazard, Jim Hodges, Peter Peterson; DES MOINES, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Berkowitz, Abby and Eva Berkowitz, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward Brown, Mrs. Chas. Christy, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Decker and two children, Mrs. Janetta Dumont, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Graves, Irene Smith, Mrs. Harry Swanson, Mrs. Toni Wendelburg; FARLEY, Mr. and Mrs. George Crossley; JEFFERSON, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Daubendiek; MT. VERNON, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Ennis, David Ennis; NEWTON, Rev. and Mrs. Edwin Briggs, Lucile McMurray, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Moore and three sons, Jimmy O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Welle; OSKALOOSA, Mr. and Mrs. Audray Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Partridge, Sue and Gene Partridge; OTTUMWA, Chas. C. Ayres, Jr., Chas. C. Ayres, Sr., Marietta Eighme, Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Stempel, Reid and Becky Ann Stempel; POSTVILLE, Arthur Palas; TAMA, Mrs. J. G. Ennis, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. MacMartin, Terry and Freddie Shelhanek, Mrs. Earl Soth; WINTHROP, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Pierce, Mrs. J. M. Pierce; WOODWARD, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Guthrie, Richard Guthrie; MT. CLEMENS, MICH., Bertha Daubendiek; PHOENIX, ARIZ., Mrs. Vilma Shaffer. Total registered, 84.

#### GENERAL NOTES

**Late Fall Notes from Northwest Iowa.**—During the pheasant hunting season of 1950, the writer made several hunting trips to various counties. Since my hunting was confined mostly to one or two counties during the course of the day, the inclosed records will be given on a county basis. Several species of common birds such as Tree Sparrows and the various woodpeckers, which were seen on most trips, are not listed, because of extra space required for printing.

November 11, Osceola County: Rough-leg Hawk, 15; Prairie Falcon, 1; Marsh Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Killdeer, 2; Mallards, a flock; Lapland Longspurs, hundreds.

November 12, Osceola County: Rough-leg Hawk, 17; Red-tailed Hawk, 3; Meadowlarks, numerous; Lapland Longspurs, thousands.

November 14, Sioux County: Rough-leg Hawk, 4; Red-tailed Hawk, 5; Marsh Hawk, 1; Harris Sparrows, a few; Lapland Longspurs, a few.

November 17, Lyon County: Rough-leg Hawk, 6; Marsh Hawk, 3; Mourning Doves, Meadowlarks, Lapland Longspurs, a few of each species.

November 18, Sioux County: Rough-leg Hawk, 6; Red-tailed Hawk, 4; Marsh Hawk, 1.

November 19, Osceola County: Rough-leg Hawk, 7; Marsh Hawk, 1; Mallards, a flock, we flushed one lone Prairie Chicken; Rusty Blackbirds, a few.

November 28, Cherokee and Buena Vista Counties: Rough-leg Hawk, 5 (3 of these in dark phase); Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Short-eared Owl, 1 live one and 1 dead one hung on fence; Northern Shrike, 1.

November 29, Cherokee County: Rough-leg Hawk, 3 (2 in dark phase); Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Mourning Doves and Meadowlarks, a few. We flushed 8 Short-eared Owls. Six of them were flushed from an uncut meadow and I was kept busy shouting to the boys to let them go. This was the largest number of Short-eared Owls I have ever seen together at one time.—WM. YOUNGWORTH, Sioux City, Ia.

**Waterfowl Migration at Little Wall Lake, Iowa, Spring, 1951.**—Little Wall Lake, a 273-acre public shooting area under the jurisdiction of the Iowa State Conservation Commission, is in Hamilton County, central Iowa. In 1950, it was about three-fourths grown with emergent vegetation, bulrushes, etc., and one-fourth with pondweeds, etc. The water depth in spring, 1951, was about 5 to 6 feet in about three-fourth of the lake, and one-fourth was shallower.

Twenty visits were made mostly by the senior writer from March 29 to June 1951. At the first visit only a short narrow strip of open water at the east side was seen. On April 8 the eastern half of the lake was open, and all the ice had melted by April 13, about two to three weeks later than in most years. The peak of the duck flight occurred about May 4 when 1900 ducks were estimated. The table below summarizes the periodic observations.

Species	Date First Seen	Main Flight	Largest Concentration Seen	Date Last Seen
Whistling Swan .....	April 13		1	April 13
Common Canada Goose.....	April 16		13	April 16
White-Fronted Goose .....	April 15		1	April 15
Lesser Snow Goose .....	April 22		3	April 22
Blue Goose .....	April 13		31	April 22
Mallard .....	April 4	April 13-15	100	May 23
Gadwall .....	April 15	April 15	30	April 29
Baldpate .....	April 9	April 13-25	100	April 29
Pintail .....	April 8	April 8	50	May 9
Green-winged Teal .....	April 13	April 13	20	May 4
Blue-winged Teal .....	April 4	April 19-May 9	300	June 1
Shoveler .....	April 8	April 16-29	300	May 9
Wood Duck .....	March 29		3	May 9
Redhead .....	April 8	April 19-25	50	May 23
Ring-necked Duck .....	April 8	April 25, May 2	50	May 23
Canvas-back .....	April 8	April 13-16	200	May 16
Scaups .....	April 8	April 9-May 4	1000	June 1
American Golden-eye .....	April 8	April 13	20	April 25
Bufflehead .....	April 8	April 25, May 2	50	May 9
Ruddy Duck .....	April 19	April 19-May 4	100	June 1
American Merganser .....	March 29	April 2-4	40	April 25
Red-breasted Merganser .....	April 8	April 25	10	May 2
Coot .....	March 29	April 19-May 9	5000	June 1

—LESTER C. FLEMING and GEORGE O. HENDRICKSON, Dept. of Zoology and Entomology, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

#### MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Dr. George O. Hendrickson, who had been an associate professor at Iowa State College for a number of years, was advanced to a full professor of Wildlife Management on July 1. Besides personal gratification to Dr. Hendrickson, it is a significant fact that a full professor is recognized on the college teaching side, for it means progress and more stability and success for the Wildlife program in Iowa. At a spring meeting of conservation officers and biologists at Ames, Dr. Clarence Cottam of the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service and Fred Poyneer of the Iowa Conservation Commission singled out Dr. Hendrickson for special praise and honor as an able publishing biologist, and as having "trained more able wildlife biologists than any other professor in the United States." This praise is well deserved. We congratulate Dr. Hendrickson, our former President and fellow bird student.

## NECROLOGY

**Mrs. Ella Lamson Clark**, who joined the Iowa Ornithologists' Union in 1925 and held continuous membership, died at her home at Burlington, Iowa, September 27, 1950. She was born at Fairfield, Iowa, August 26, 1862, the daughter of Ward and Maria Lamson.

She attended the Fairfield schools and studied music at Boston, Mass. Her interest in music continued through the years. She taught for some time at her home, and later, with her husband, was closely identified with the musical development in Burlington years ago. She was much interested in birds and flowers. Many years ago, with the late Mrs. Frank Millard, she made a bird nesting survey north of Burlington, and the results were sent to the U. S. Biological Survey at Washington. The Clark home on the north bluff overlooking the Mississippi River was a center of social activities for years and was regarded as having one of the most beautiful views in Burlington.

She married Charles C. Clark, an attorney, September 3, 1885. Their children were a son and daughter, Warren P. and Margaret M. Clark. The couple celebrated their 65th wedding anniversary shortly before her death. (Mr. Clark died at the age of 91 on January 22, 1951). She was a member of the Congregational Church and was active in various church organizations. Mrs. Clark was editor of the book, "Bird Notes from the Journal of a Nature Lover", by William Graham Ross, published privately in 1938 (reviewed in Iowa Bird Life, 1938, pp. 29-30).

## RECENT BIRD BOOKS

**A GUIDE TO BIRD FINDING, EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI**, by Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr. (Oxford University Press, New York, 1951; cloth, 12mo, pp. i-xxi+1-659, with 72 drawings by George Miksch Sutton; price, \$5).

This small-sized book has an enormous amount of information packed into it. With the ranks of bird students growing rapidly each year, and with more of them going to new areas to look for birds, it will fill a very definite need and prove highly useful as a travel guide to bird study.

The 26 states lying east of the Mississippi River are thoroughly covered. Two states, Maine and New York, also have their adjacent Canadian borders described, since many bird students cross over from these states. The various places for bird finding were carefully sifted and chosen, after much study of the literature and a voluminous correspondence with observers who have worked the areas under consideration. Compiling the book was a co-operative undertaking of the first magnitude. The finished product is a masterpiece of compilation and assembly of data, with a vast amount of material presented in boiled-down form.

The chapter for each state opens with an adequate introduction to the ornithology of the state, followed by a good, general description of physiographic regions, the areas of unusual bird concentrations in different seasons of the year, and other information that the bird student will want to know when planning a trip there. There are no long lists of species to be found in each area, but special groups are mentioned so that one gets a very good idea of what may be expected. Mention is made of the representative types of bird habitat, from beachland to mountaintop. Special treatment is given to the large metropolitan regions of the East, where there is the largest concentration of bird students who are anxious to observe as wide a variety of bird life as possible. The numerous national parks and wildlife refuges in the eastern states, including some of the most popular vacation centers, are thoroughly described. Up-to-date and reliable information on when to go and where to go, directions for reaching each place from a certain highway or city, and various other data are combined for the reader's planning of a successful bird trip.

Quite apart from the basic purpose of this handbook is the fact that it is all interesting reading, chapter after chapter. Even though one may not expect to ever visit bird areas in another state, the book is still of interest, for it is written in a way that makes one want to read it, in addition to using it for reference. The reviewer found himself dipping into the various regions and continuing to read them to the end. Of particular interest are descriptions of the natural history museums and libraries in the respective states. Many traveling bird students like to visit there and will welcome the information on where they are located and what they contain.

The line drawings by Dr. Sutton are liberally sprinkled through the book and serve to break the monotony of more than 600 pages of rather small type.—F. J. P.

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**WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT**, by Ira N. Gabrielson (The MacMillan Co., New York, 1951; cloth, 12mo, pp. i-xii + 1-274, with 40 photo illus.; price, \$4.50)

The term wildlife is used in its broadest sense to include all species of mammals, birds, and fish in which man has a management interest. We are told that wildlife management involves much more than meeting the biological needs of wildlife. It also requires the management of human activities that affect wildlife and human use of the wildlife resources if it is to succeed. The job of the wildlife manager is primarily that of producing the maximum possible amount of wildlife, despite the utilization of vast areas for other purposes, which to a greater or less degree limits wildlife production.

Chapter one outlines the problems of wildlife management. Succeeding chapters tell about values and needs in wildlife research and education, inventories, regulation of the harvest and refuges. The limitations and wasteful costs of artificial propagation are set forth clearly. Constructive practical advice is offered in dealing with competition between species of wildlife, between wildlife and livestock, and between desirable and unwanted cover plants. A master in modern wildlife management, the author tells how to manipulate the land and water environment, and also points out where more research and trial in cover handling is needed. Positive sportsmanship and constructive administration are clearly outlined. The first 12 chapters carry lists of well-selected modern references upon which the author has drawn in addition to his own experiences in more than 35 years in practical wildlife management, including directorship of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and current presidency of the Wildlife Management Institute. In the last chapter the question, "Can public hunting and fishing be maintained?", is answered by an urgent call for more effective citizens' leadership and organization to manage wildlife and its environment more intelligently.

As in Dr. Gabrielson's several other well-known books, the information is up-to-date, and scientifically and philosophically correct as well as proven practically sound. The words are not hard and the easy-flowing style carries the reader along in a delightful, optimistic and inspired manner. He feels that he has learned something really worth-while and that he must help in the modern wildlife management program.—George O. Hendrickson.

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"Birds of Montezuma and Tuzigoot" is the title of a handsomely illustrated booklet written by Henry H. Collins, Jr., and published by the Southwestern Monuments Association. It is the first in a series designed to acquaint national parks and monuments visitors with the various birds to be found there. Some 40 birds are briefly described in the present booklet. There is also a check-list of all the birds reported from Montezuma Castle. This area in Arizona is visited by thousands of tourists each year. The booklet will help those who are bird-minded to identify some of the common birds of the region. It sells for 25c and contains seven colored plates and 21 black and white drawings by Roger Tory Peterson.